The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863. Establish[illegible] 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Reminiscences for Peace Democrats.

The partisans calling themselves Peace Democrats still continue to urge that this war ought never to have been begun, which is indubitably true; but, then, the rebels began it, to the infinite regret of loyal people, who could not control the slave power in any conciliatory way. Its leaders made war on the Union for three months, without a hostile act to irritate or move them—for the attempt to provision Sumter was one simply to sustain a garrison established long before. When the rebels cannonaded and captured that fortress, the very act seemed to inflame them to madness, and render them incapable of estimating correctly the multiplied horrors of war.—There was a certain military pomp and parade around Charleston—an imposing and exciting display of well-apparelled troops and puissant artillery, which reconciled its citizens to the idea of war and the revenge it might bring; and when the Union flag was torn by their soldiery from those battlements, the disaffected portion of our southern people became wild with the fierce desire for further triumphs. To them it seemed not a very difficult matter to do as much for northern forts. At least they could begin by taking Washington, and from such a base advance into the free States.

Can even a Democrat of the secession stripe, a copperhead ever so serpentine and and reticent of southern iniquities, deny that after the fall of Sumter such was the rebel programme? In fact, so confident were these southern paladins, that Walker, their Secretary of State, boldly proclaimed their design in a public speech at Montgomery. No peace was possible then, for the irate and presumptuous fools came rifle in hand toward the capital, uttering, meanwhile, alternate curses and yells. As a blow on the head of a mad bull seems the only earthly remedy when the beast is in full career, so was it a stern, though sad, necessity which forced Mr. Lincoln to call on the loyal Governors for seventy-five thousand volunteers to stop the enemy's advance.

Big Bethel, Ball's Bluff, and the first Bull Run, confirmed all rebeldom in its idea of superior prowess. They wanted no peace. They asked for none. Perhaps had we sued to them, and offered to sacrifice the loyalists of the border States, bringing the rebel frontier northward to Pennsylvania, these rebels in arms might have condescended to discuss conditions. Not until they had been worsted in many battles, and hemmed in on all sides by the national forces, not until all hope had departed of European interposition in their behalf, did the insurgents begin to realize that they had undertaken an herculean task. Slowly they are coming to a clearer comprehension of the resources and power of the north. In due time, doubtless, the lesson will be duly impressed, and they will be more tractable and pacific.

It is clear, therefore, that the rebels began this war, and that it could not have been prevented by this Administration.—The confederates sought not only separation, but in the very act they hoped to inflict damaging blows upon the north, simply because a fraction of the people had spoken freely respecting slavery. If the contest had not then come, it must have inevitably occurred at a period not remote. The southerners supposed they were superior in courage and military skill. Three against one was their measure of the supposed disparity. Nothing but hard knocks could undeceive an illiterate people, few of whom had ever read the history of our country, or knew aught of Bennington or Saratoga, Chippewa or Niagara.

The southern people might have had peace instead of war, had they so inclined—and doubtless the majority would gladly have acquiesced in the Crittenden compromise, had not their representatives, predetermined on rebellion, frustrated that measure by stalking out of the capitol.—The very proposition now advocated by copperhead politicians—namely, a national convention—was strongly recommended by Mr. Lincoln, and received a unanimous vote from the Republicans in the Peace Congress, whilst every southern member of that body went dead against it. Whatever was the disposition of their people, the slaveholding representatives were bent on revolution—peacefully, perhaps, if possible, before the cannonade of Sumter inflamed them to madness as well as overconfidence; but after that event they inclined to hostilities as a method of revenge as well as separation. They have had their wish, and played at the dreadful game for two long years, realizing more vividly than from any written history the true character of that barbarous ordeal.—They have suffered exceedingly, but are still obdurate and defiant. They declare they will fight to the bitter end, and want no peace excepting one which gives them independence, and a relinquishment, besides, of several loyal States to the tender mercies of the slave empire.

The national Administration, therefore, were guiltless in the inauguration of this war, and they cannot at present end it, simply because it requires the concurrence of both belligerents for this desirable consummation.—*North American.*

Story of a Boston Woman--Adventures of a Loyal Woman in the South.

A Norfolk correspondent of the Philadelphia Press narrates the following interesting story of a Yankee girl, whom, to avoid unpleasant notoriety, he calls Miss B:

"Miss B. is twenty years old, a little over the medium size of women, and tho' graceful and slender, is by no means sylph like, angelic, or slender. Her features are strong for a woman, but her mouth is rosy and small, always compressed with an air of savage firmness, except when the lips are parted to display a very fine set of dazzling white teeth. Her eyes are large and full, of a deep hazel color, and have a strange way of looking at one wonderingly; above them is an ample forehead, much whiter than the rest of her face, which is very much embrowned by the burning sun and exposure.

"A native of Boston, she married, at the early age of fourteen, a youth of seventeen. The ceremony took place in Dr. Sharp's church, at Boston. For five years the young couple lived together, and had two children. But a cloud began to overshadow their happiness. There was living in the same family a lady friend of Miss B, who listened to the entreaties of her husband and deliberated upon his arguments. Of course she fell. They could not remain longer in Boston, so the first steamboat on which they could obtain passage carried the guilty couple to New Orleans. Three months after this clandestine departure, the injured wife followed them to New Orleans, breathing vengeance against the one who had robbed her of a husband. The inconstant husband, the injured wife, and the paramour, all met at the theatre one night. An angry altercation took place, and the forsaken one departed after showering bitter imprecations on those who had wrecked her youthful hopes and blasted her future life. As might have been expected, the man who would not remain with a loving wife could not stay long with a mistress. He left her alone with her child—helpless, homeless, friendless, penniless. The rebel army was glad to have his name upon the muster-rolls of their conflict with the government which bore them. All scoundrels find an asylum in their ranks The young and erring mother grew weary of life, and death came sure, and soon, and pangless. The little blossom, having lost its parent stem, withered, and decayed.

"In the meantime, a decree of divorcement had been granted to the lady, and she was known as Miss B., 'the live Yankee, from Boston.' Looked on by all with enmity, her comfort lost, and her life daily threatened, she never faltered in her allegiance to her country—never ceased to venerate the flag which her old father sailed under so long. She was fiercely ordered to quit the city just before it was captured. Ascending the Mississippi a distance, she traveled as best she could to Memphis, where her former husband saw her and made overtures of marriage to her again. She scorned him. He pleaded with her as he only could, who knew her weakness, but she was firm, and would not allow herself to be trampled upon again.

"From Memphis she traveled to Murfreesboro, from there to Weldon. Sometimes she succeeded in getting into the cars; occasionally a seat in a private conveyance was secured, but oftener was she obliged to walk, with all her wardrobe, in the shape of a small compact bundle in her hand. All the small creeks in her path were waded by this girl. Once she availed herself of a canoe, to cross Sayers' Ferry into Woodville, North Carolina.—At neither of these places did this irrepressible Bostonian linger, but, wearied and foot sore, she traveled all day, eating what she could obtain, but frequently fasting. At night she crawled into the swamp, or lay concealed in the entangled forest till daylight. She speaks with enthusiasm of the delicious sleep which visited her at nights, while she reposed under the waking, watching moon. Having crossed at Woodville, she straightway started for Gatesville, and from there to Elizabeth City. Miss B. remained for some time at the latter place, and stopped with a Dr. C. Elizabeth City is in the midst of the neutral grounds, and has been fearfully ravaged by both sides.

"Miss B. manufactured a small Union flag during her idle hours, and placed it on the roof of the doctor's house, where it floated night and day to the great annoyance of the guerillas, who, upon one inauspicious day, undertook to lower the beautiful emblem of our nation. Miss B. passed her arm gracefully around the staff, and, with eloquent looks dared them to take the colors down while she had an arm to support them. One or two Union men rallied to our heroine's assistance, and the loud language promised to end in hard blows. But the guerillas saw approaching a number of our cavalry, and speedily ran away, while the impromptu flag continued in triumph to wave.

"The swimming of a narrow stream she calls a mere bagatelle, and her walk from Elizabeth City here, a distance of 45 miles, she performed in a day and a half—upon two meals. Whatever morbid vengeful feelings she may have had towards the young creature who had supplanted her with her husband, all seemed transferred to the rebels. All through the South she found good Union people who had been terrified into submission and who looked with wonder upon her bold demeanor.—They rendered her every service in their power.

"Two years in coming from New Orleans to Norfolk! This was as long a walk, comparatively, as that taken by the enfranchised Israelites through desert places. Her life will be short; theirs was long. But the ingenious, careless Yankee girl made her way over all obstacles, braved every danger, and at last is in a fair way of seeing Boston."

Facts about Negro Soldiers.

Colonel Bingham, who is now organizing colored troops at Washington and Alexandria, spoke on the 6th inst at the Philadelphia Union League House. He claimed to be a man of intense earnestness of character, a fact spoken by every movement of his person and every glance of his remarkably piercing eye.

The points of his remarks were these. The Union League was about to make a splendid demonstration upon the Fourth of July. He hoped that in doing this they would not overlook the great importance of a moderate expenditure in bringing into service the immense amount of material around us in the shape of colored troops. The money spent on this celebration would put into the field fifty thousand stalwart colored men If this could be done, what a glorious celebration could we have! The material everywhere is abundant. In Maryland alone there are 78,000 free negroes. Provide an encampment over in West Phiadelphia, and let it be known that recruits would be received kindly, and hundreds of them would come in.

A committee of colored men from the eastward came recently to Washington, representing 10,000 colored men who were anxious to serve. They saw the President and asked him to accept the troops, and let John C. Fremont organize them into regiments; and the President encouraged them in their enterprise. If General Fremont can so inspire the colored troops with confidence, why should he not lead them? He has expressed his willingness to do so. Everywhere the negroes look to him as a deliverer. If the free colored people want him as a leader, why should they not have him?

Charles Sumner saw the President also upon the subject. Mr. Lincoln said he would not only take ten thousand, but ten hundred thousand colored troops, if he could get them. Let us have an encampment of colored men here, and how the numbers would swell as the brigade marched southward! Last year we sent an army of 158,000 men to the Peninsula. It came back reduced to 58,000. Take a colored brigade, and march it southward, and would it diminish? Far from it. The oppressed and down trodden contrabands would flock in multitudes to its standard. A year ago the President was asked not to send black troops southward by way of Baltimore. It might excite the feelings of some of the people. Now colored soldiers march the streets of that city with impunity. This is one step. The southern sympathizers do not want to see niggers in uniform, but then they do not want to wear it themselves! *The world is moving!* A year ago a boy, with African blood in his veins, but almost white, was among the ranks of one of the regiments in the army of the Potomac. A tremendous fuss was raised, the commanding general was appealed to, and he personally ordered a sergeant to take the boy from the ranks and strip off his uniform. Now we have whole regiments of negroes. *The world is moveing!*

This League should raise a committee and open recruiting stations for colored troops. The cost would be little. The government provides quarters and rations. But provide music, flags, and recruiting stations, and the men would come in. If, at the end of sixty days, a brigade were raised, what a glorious thing it would be for Phiadelphia. We are the only enlightened nation in the world that has ever enslaved our fellow man because his skin was darker than our own. We should now wipe out the sin. Why, our capital is free only in name. Only a Sunday ago the speaker saw in Washington the rite of adult baptism administered to colored people, and white boys were allowed to pelt the persons baptised as they were entering and emerging from tht water.

We cannot go to Washington without passing through a State whose soil is tilled by the forced labor of slavery. In Alexandria, in the contraband schools, black children learn with marvellous rapidity. Yet are badly treated. The contrabands says they are rather worse off now than when the rebel army ruled them; but they are willing to wait their time and raise three regiments, in the hope that Christianity and religion will yet come to their aid.

The speaker had called upon the Union Governor of Maryland, to ask his co-operation in raising collored troops, and found that functionary astonished at the proposal. He was indignant at the mere mention of it. The speakers urged that no time should be lost in organizing and recruiting colored troops. He had been Colonel of cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry, but in this cause he came to do the work of a private, asking no position for himself. He closed with great affect, and with loud applause.

Gen. Lee and his Slaves.

The following extract from a private letter written by a young man connected with the army of the Potomac, to his father give some facts concerning the Rebel Gen. Lee and his treatment of his slaves which forcibly illustrate the brutalizing effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Va., April 16:

Gen. Lee was more dreaded by his own slaves than any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington he owned (through his wife) 760 acres in one lot, 1100 acres in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had 400 slaves right here; how many more elswhere I don't know. Thus you see "his possessions were very great," and being so near Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate and all the equipage of a proud Virginian aristocrat. He was almost worshipped by the gay, the haughty, the renowned and the gifted. His position was envied, his name honored.

One slave had a family of ten sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now in his helpless old age but one son and two daughters remains.—One daughter and son were too young to be carried away, the other daughter was too smart to be entrapped. It was really affecting to hear this old man tell his wrongs and his anguish at parting with his loved ones. He knew they would have to be sold sometime, he said, "but they were my children and I couldn't help loving them." Some were seized in his presence, and sold before his face; others meanly stolen at night and hurried off without a good bye blessing.

One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day, (and I know what a Virginia rain is); at evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry. This family had nothing to eat, they had been at work all day and couldn't prepare anything, and two of the boys went to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic Gen. Lee ordered them to be whipped at a certain hour the next day. All the slaves were assembled to see the flogging. Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. "It was done in that barn," and he pointed out, the desecrated building the overseer lashed away at the boys till their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her hands tied so that her feet could just touched the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured form and hesitated. Lee ordered him to flog her. "I can't do it,', was the reply.—Again he ordered, and again the overseer replied, "Master I can't whip a woman." Lee snatched the whip and ,with his own hands flogged a helpless woman which his overseer had the manliness not to do. As I heard the black man tell the stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation and my body trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to avenge this man's foul wrongs! Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half starved mother! What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men! What if my father were trampled under foot as a chattel and not a word of intercession permitted? And I thought, too, of a righteous God beholding all these things, and wondered how long He would allow this wickedness. I prayed, as never before, for the slave, and trusting my faith to Him whose ways are so mysterious, consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in him, and I cannot and will not believe he will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us at home, even, slavery is a "Divine institution," and blame us for speaking aught against it. I thank God that I never thought so, and I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality and inhuman barbarity are divine, I cannot see. He is a being but not a man. As for me, my "anti-slavery" is stronger than ever, immovably fixed. We are being taught that we must "let my children go"; and I were unworthy a mother's kiss, father's blessing, a sister tear, a brothers affection did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson.

After Lee had lacerated the girl's body he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his country."

The Rebel Dispatch-Bearer.

The story of Greene S. Douglass, son of J. G. Douglass of Mason county, Ill, who came into our lines on Thursday morning last, bearing a message from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, as given by the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, written from "the rear of Vicksburg, May 31," is full of romance. Young Douglsss left home seven years ago; went to Texas; enlisted in the U. S. service as a "Ranger;" was in the service at the breaking out of the rebellion; subsequently he and his comrades were captured while trying to make their way to the United States The regulars were paroled and sent home; but the rangers, being supposed to be Texans, were offered the alternative of joining the rebel service or—*hanging*. After twenty-four hours reflection, he and one hundred and fifty others joined a cavalry regiment. After various fortunes he was sent to Vicksburg in September, 1862, and has since then been engaged in the scouting service. We now give the remainder of the narrative in fulli:

With his command he went to Grenada, where he joined Van Dorn in his celebrated raid upon Holly Springs, participating in the fight at Davis' Mills, and afterwards at Middleburg, where he was seriously wounded. After his return to Grenada, General Pemberton needed the services of a confidential scout and dispatch-bearer, and Dougless was selected. He came to Vicksburg in February, and has remained there ever since.

Gen. Pemberton was shut up in Vicksburg and desired to communicate with Gen. Johnston. He looked around for a confidential agent, and could find none whose fidelity was less likely to be called into question than young Douglass." Douglass was willing, and the precious document was committed to his hands. This was last Wednesday night. Dressed in the garb of a citizen, he left Vicksburg at nightfall, and reached the rebel pickets at 9 p. m. Here he remained till daylight, when he was passed out the lines and sent on his perilous mission. Douglass had long entertained the hope that he might one day free himself from the rebel service, and join his friends in Illinois. Here was his golden opportunity, and he did not hesitate to embrace it. With great caution, so as to deceive his comrades within the fort, he plunged into a dense thicket and sought a deep ravine; and when well out of range of the rebel pickets, he called to our skirmishers and gave himself up a prisoner. Col.——, of the 3d Iowa infantry, turned him over to Gen. Lauman, who after a little questioning, handed him over to Gen. Grant, and to him he revealed his mission, and gave the precious dispatch. The substance of the letter was: An urgent demand for help. Number of reinforcements required, 30,000—advising retreat if he could not bring that number upon Grant's rear within 10 days—number of trooos in Vicksburg, 18,000—on hand, thirty days' rations for the garrison, one meal a day—ammunition scarce, particularly gun caps. Douglass was further instructed to ascertain the exact number of Johnston's army, and report as speedily as possible.

He desired to return home, and Grant sent him up the river on the steamer Sultana. He says there are 18,000 fighting men in Vicksburg, commanded by Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Reynolds, Bowen, Forney, Morris, Lee and M. L. Smith. Pemberton is chief in command, and exceedingly unpopular. It is surmised that he thinks of surrender. Referring to this, Bowen said in his (Douglass') hearing, "that if Pemberton made the first movement towards giving up the city, he would hang him as high as Haman." The evident policy of Pemberton will be when he is satisfied that all hopes of succor from Johnson are gone to break out through our lines on the left, and endeavored to cut his way through to Big Black.

The damage to Vicksburg occasioned by the fire of our guns and mortars is immense. He estimates that at least one-fifth of the city is destroyed. Up to Wednesday at twelve o'clock, the names of 109 women and children were reported at the Provost Marshal's office, who were killed by the explosion of our missiles in different parts of the city. Among these is said to have been the wife of Pemberton himself.

The depot and court-house are but slightly injured, the jail is nearly destroyed. The largest magazine, containing three quarters of the shot and shell in Vicksburg, is blown up; horses, cattle and mules are killed and a large number of houses are burned.

On the day of the assault, 2,000 were killed and wounded, including 18 Colonels and Lieut. Colonels. The day after, (Saturday,) Col. T. N. Wall, Col. Lee Wills, Col. Regley, Major Cameron, Adjt. Williams, Adjt. Parker, Capt. Hoge and Capt. Stahl—all officers of the Texas Legion—were seated chatting pleasantly in the shade at the angle of the fort opposite Logan's heavy battery, when a shell from it exploded in their midst and killed them all. Wall and Willis were literally blown in fragments.

On the 22d inst., eight Georgia and Tennessee regiments refused to fight, and fell back when ordered into the rifle pits. Louisiana, Texas and Missouri soldiers are considered reliable.

The Explosion at Fort Lyon.

The explosion of the magazine at Fort Lyon, was one of the most singular events of the kind recorded.

How it occurred cannot be fully explained; but it seems that Col. Sohuman, commandant at the fort, fearing the damaging influence of moisture in the magazine upon the ammunition stored there, ordered an examination, with a view to replace any that might have become useless.—There was, at the time, 11,600 pounds of powder, besides a large quantity of shell and canister, in the magazine. Twenty-six men were detailed for this work, selected on account of their reliability.—While re-filling one of the shells, or examining its fuse, by some means it exploded, instantly killing the man who had hold of it. The flames from this shell was communicated through the vent of the magazine, and in eight seconds from the explosion of the shell, the whole magazine was blown up.

Twenty-one of the twenty-six men were instantly killed. The other five, together with fourteen men in another part of the works, were badly wounded. Some escapes are almost miraculous. The officers' tents in the fort were torn to shreds, but the officers were uninjured. One sentinel was thrown more than one hundred and fifty yards, into a clump of bushes. He clung instinctively to his musket during his sudden flight, and finding himself unhurt, he coolly walked back to his post, shouldered arms, and saluted an officer who was just hurrying back from a similar aerial trip.

A piece of a shell struck the musket resting across the arm of another sentinel, and cut off the stock between his hand and his body and passed under his arm, and left the barrel remaining in his other hand without doing him any injury whatever.—The family of an Ordnance Sergeant was at dinner in a small frame house within the fort. The house was torn to splinters, not a piece being left standing, and yet, strange to say, not one of the inmates received a hurt. The force of the explosion seemed to be upward rather than outward, which may be explained by the fact that the magazine was a deep evacuation covered with earth and logs.

President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Heintzleman and Gen. Sleugh visited the fort after the explosion.—*Washington paper.*

☞A correspondent of the New York Tribune, describing the duels of the sharpshooters on the Rappahannock, previous to Hooker's advance says:

"At one time during the day, in a pit near at hand, I heard a rebel snap his gun several times; but it missed fire, much to his disgust, for I could hear him swear when it failed to go off. One of our men, amused at his perplexity called out:

"Hello, reb, where did you get your percussion caps?"

"They're Northern Copperheads,' was his quick response."

☞A Judge said to a toper on trial for drunkenness: "Prisoner, you have heard the complaint for habitual drunkenness; what have you to say in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but habitual thirst."

☞Young ladies who faint on being "proposed to," can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ear you were only joking.

☞A Physician of Cincinnari, who had lost his morning's milk from the front area, recently put an emetic in the pitcher and the next morning discovered a policeman, a little distance from his house, making his "returns."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We copy the following exciting news from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Thurs day morning: "The news from Vicksburg was highly encouraging last night, and we feel confident that it is doomed to fall before long. Gen. Banks sends us equally encouraging news from Port Hudson. Both rebel strongholds will be in our possession shortly.

In our immediate vicinity the news is less encouraging. The rebels are at this time (ten o'clock a. m.) in the vicinity of Shippensburg in force, stealing everything that can be of any possible value to them. Large wagon trains accompany them, and all the wagons and horses, together with the harness, that can be found, are taken from our citizens. We have reliable information that the whole of Gen. Ewell's corps, estimated at thirty thousand men of all arms, have crossed the Potomac at various points from Antietam to Williamsport and are now encamped in Boonsboro' Valley, in the vicinity of the old Antietam battle ground. The report is said to come from scouts who witnessed the crossing from different positions. A few days will probably show whether the rest of Lee's army is to follow and the Maryland campaign of last year be fought over again.—Our troops yesterday held Frederick and the trains ran as usual to and from the city. The forces at Harper's Ferry now, in effect, form the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac, and add that much to its numerical strength.

Dispatches from Gen. Kelly state that the rebel forces under Imboden, who lately visited Cumberland, are at Great Cacapon, and that he was about moving against them.

Great excitement also prevailed at Pittsburg, as it was reported the rebels were at Uniontown, only 20 miles distant. Business was entirely suspended, and the citizens turned out to defend the city.

Definite information of the whereabouts of Lee's main army had been received at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. Reconnoissances and scouts have revealed the fact that it is on the western slope of the Blue Ridge, between Snicker's Gap and Winchester. Lee's whole infantry force is there, including the corps of A. P. Hill.

As we go to press we have a dispatch from Gettysburg, stating that every thing is quiet, and that the rebels have withdrawn from the vicinity. The citizens of Adams county deserve great credit for the courage displayed in the present emergency. Whilst the mauraders were scouring South Mountain in search of plunder the farmers turned out to drive them off, and whilst a party were about stealing horses from some farmer he fired at them when they were about entering the barn, killing one of their number on the spot. This was so unexpected that the balance of them left without their comrade. They have not been seen since in the vicinity.

LATER—10.30, P. M.—The operator remained at Newville until four P. M., when through scouts, who had been sent to the pike three miles distant, he learned that he was almost surrounded, the rebels being on both sides of the railroad.

He packed up his instrument quickly and come to Greason's Station on a hand car. This point is six miles from Carlisle. Upon his arrival here, he at once by means of mounted men, put himself in communication with Capt. Boyd, who commands the scouting troop, and who was retreating as raidly as the enemy advanced. Through this means it was discovered that the rebel advance had halted at a place called Palmtown, eight miles west of Carlisle.

Capt. Boyd has a strong guard in front of the rebels, and will give early information of their advance. This is the state of affairs up to 10.40 P. M.

Brig. Gen. Knipe has been ordered to make a stand at Carlisle, and has accordingly taken a position on the south side of the town. He has been reinforced, and will make a stubborn resistance to any advance which may be attempted by the rebels.

It has been determined to postpone the meeting of the State Convention until August 5th, in consequence of many delegates being in the service, &c, &c.

Gen Couch has thrown a strong column of men in the neighborhood of Gettysburg, on the enemy's right flank. This in connection with certain movements by army of Potomac in the rear of rebels, will make it a dangerous experiment for them to attempt to hold the line of the Susquehanna.

A rebel operator put himself this evening into communication with the office at Pittsburg. He was very abusive and damned them all. Said he was near Cove Mountain and that his name was Scanfan; that they were bound to have Milroy's boys to morrow or next day. Said there were lots of horses and that they were busily engaged stealing them. He said it was Jenkin's force that is now at McConnellsburg.

Later.

By a dispatch dated at Harrisburg, June 25, 11 a. m., from Col. McAllister to R. B. Johnston, Esq., we learn that the rebels are within 22 miles of Harrisburg, on the advance; and that the town is in great danger! We cannot expect help from Harrisburg. Gen Couch has tendered us a No. 1 officer to command our troops, and any number of officers required. The rebels have crossed North Mountain on the way to Bloody Run; we must raise the men to defend our county; the whole population of Cumberland Valley are fleeing from their homes; we want to prevent this in our county; men must be raised and companies formed. I will be up in the mail train. A. McALISTER.

☞ The Union men of Ohio, without distinction of party, have nominated that tried and popular War Democrat, John Brough, as their candidate for Governor in opposition to the traitor Vallandigham.

☞ Gov. Tod of Ohio has issued a proclamation, warning the Copperheads of that State to forbear resistance to the enrollment, and return to their homes. He says: "The Government, both of the State and Nation, must and shall be maintained. Do not indulge the belief, for a moment, that there is not power at hand to compel obedience to what I now require of you. Time cannot be given you for schemes or machinations of any kind whatever."

☞ News from the fleet off Charleston states that on the 12th the Rebel batteries on Morris Island opened upon our troops on Folly Island. Our men did not reply, but two gunboats came up and gave the Rebels a bombardment that stopped their fun. They were seen to carry off a number of dead and wounded. The rebel rams came out from behind Fort Sumter, but did not mix in the fight. On the night of the 12th, there was seen the light of an immense fire, evidently in the city of Charleston.

Capture of McConnelsburg, Fulton County.

A dispatch from McConnellsburg, Fulton county, to the eastern papers. under date of the 19th inst., says: A detachment of Gen. Jenkins' force of mounted infantry, under the command of Col. Ferguson, entered this place at 4 o'clock this morning. The rebels opened all the stores, helping themselves to boots, shoes, hats, provisions, and everything else they could possibly carry away. The town was completely taken by surprise, so much so that the citizens were unable to hurry their horses to a place of security, and large numbers of them fell into the hands of the rebels. The rebels also drove away about $12,000 worth of cattle. One of the rebels, in attempting to capture a horse, was shot through the neck by some unknown person. This so exasperated his companions that they threatened to burn the town, but finally desisted.

The rebels completely gutted the telegraph office, carrying away with them the instrument and all the messages. The telegraph operator succeeded in making his escape.

After the rebels had collected all their plunder, and were ready to evacuate the place, the colonel commanding then made known to the citizens that he was ready to listen to any claims for the recovery of horses, cattle, provisions, &c. Many applied for the return of their property, but for the most part were unsuccessful, until a number of ladies came forward and interceded with the rebels, when a part of the lost property was restored. The Rebels retreated in the direction of Hancock, but where they may next turn up is impossible to say. A number of bouquets were presented to the rebels by sympathizing ladies, and it was principally these that received back their horses, cattle, &c.

☞ The late Democratic Convention nominated Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, as their candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Lee's New Offensive Campaign.

We are inclined to regard the advance of Lee's army northward with much more complacency and satisfaction than the long and dreary pauses on the banks of the Rappahannock, or in other parts of eastern Virginia, indulged in alike by Hooker, Burnside, McClellan and McDowell. Nothing could have been more trying to the patience of the loyal States than these tiresome delays, under pretext of preparation, when two great armies sat watching each other, one waiting for the other to move, and both commanders shrinking from the assumption of the offensive. They were not saving of life, for more men were mangled or slain in the fearful battles in which they terminated than in the longest marches and bloodiest campaigns at the west.

The trouble about the operations of both armies in eastern Virgina is that everything has been indecisive. The rebels gained the first battle of Manassas, and utterly failed to make use of it; so that for them, as for us, the campaign was lost. So fully impressed with this were the authorities, that, in consequence of it, they removed Beauregard from the command of their army. McClellan took Yorktown, Williamsburg, and had Richmond at his mercy but did not improve his advantage, and in due time had to retire; but all the successes of the rebels against him there were lost at Malvern. Pope's campaign had for its object the reunion of all our forces, and it succeeded, because Lee failed to improve his advantage at Bull Run by pushing on against Washington. McClellan's campaign of South Mountain and Antietam, brilliant as it was, proved indecisive, because it was not properly followed up.

Thus the tide of war has ebbed and flowed back and forth, until, as a recent foreign writer remarks, eastern Virginia is drenched with blood, and almost every river, valley, mountain and town has been the scene of some wholesale slaughter. We always feel reassured when the rebel generals assumed the offensive, for their strength is when they act out the defensive, and the moment they trust to an active campaign in the open field, however successful they may be at first, they are sure to be beaten in the end. While they remain in or near Richmond, or at Fredericksburg, their lines are all interior ones, and short and easily worked, as they are then so near their base of operations. When they move north-ward they leave their base far behind, their lines become long and perilous, and Hooker, operating from Washington as his base, moves his armies upon short interior lines. If Lee moves northward into Maryland or Pennsylvania, he exposes himself to great risk, as his line is very long, and liable to be broken at any point by Hooker, who can also attack him in flank or rear.

With such a danger menacing him, Lee would not go far north before fighting a battle with Hooker and here being upon the offensive and in the open field, he has advantage whatever. If anything, the advantage would be with Hooker, who being near his base, could obtain reinforcements, and fight again, or retreat to Washington. In his last campaign, Lee committed the blunder of pushing on into Maryland after beating Pope, forgetting that he left our strength unimpaired at Washington. This he soon found out, to his cost, for the same army he drove back at Bull Run, and though demoralized and disposed of, was strong enough to beat him at South Mountain and Antietam. And he seriously entertained the design of attacking any of the great northern cities, where the wealth and resources of the north are concentrated, he would by this blunder of leaving a hostile army in his rear, in full possession of Washington, have exposed his whole army to utter destruction, since he could have maintained no line of communication, and would soon be without any base of operations. Had he attaceed Baltimore, the Potomac would have cut him off from his base, as McClellan's army would advance on his rear. Had he attacked Philadelphia, the Susquehanna would have proved fatal to him.

His true policy would have been to lay siege to Washington, or fight a battle before its fortifications. He well knew that in either case he must be discomfited, and therefore made his demonstration in Maryland. Mr. Schalk, in his volume on the war, has laid down a plan by which the rebel march would be directed upon Pittsburg. To effect this he makes our army abandon Washington, and retreat up the Potomac, pursued by the rebels. In that case a march of the rebels against Pittsburg would be good policy for the rebels, but in no other, because Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania are entirely a hostile region, in which a rebel army could not subsist except by rapine, and the distance from the rebel base at Richmond is to great even to be talked of for a successful line of operations of an army of 100,000 men. Were Lee to move against Pittsburg without Washington being abandoned by us, and our army retreating before him, he would inevitably be so bably cut up in the mountains as to make his enterprise a great disaster.

The defence of Washington, and the retention of a large army always within reach of it, constitutes, in fact, the real defence of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and not until Washington shall be in the possession of the enemy will it be possible for the rebel army to operate successfully against Pittsburg or Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Hence we think that Schalk's recommendation, that we should abandon Washington and retreat up the valley of the Potomac, is the most preposterous ever made by military critic. The strength of Washington enable us to reorganize our army after McDowel's defeat at Bull Run, and Pope's at the same place. It is only thing now which prevents Lee from moving his whole army into Pennsylvania. Washington is the outpost of Philadelphia, in a military point of view. It is indispensable to capture it before any of the great cities of the northern seaboard can be safely attacked. Should it be taken, of course Baltimore would immediately assume its position, and there the strength of the nation would be centred the same as at Washington; nor could Philadelphia be approached until Baltimore should be taken.

It is hardly necessary to prove this further than has been demonstrated by reference to Lee's last campaign. But by way of illustration we may refer to the early part of the war, when the rebels, before we had an army, got possession of Baltimore by strategy. We retook it by means of our Washington strength, before any rebel aid could be sent to it from Virginia. So well satisfied is Lee of the truth of what we here state, that he has not advanced his main army north into Pennsylvania, as had been threatened, but carefully interposes it between Hooker and Milroy, to prevent aid being sent from the former to the later. But this being obviated by the retreat of Milroy to Maryland Heights and of Hooker to Bull Run, so that the two divisions are in communication, Lee recalls his forces from Chambersburg and prepares for the unavoidable battle at Bull Run.

Lee's campaign is what is called, in militarary parlance, the offensive-defensive, while that of Hooker is called the defensive-offensive. Lee's last campaign of this kind was regarded by our copperheads as very brilliant, but he was more weakened by it than by many of our offensive operations, while we were strengthened correspondingly. Some of our northern journals appear to regard the approaching battle at Bull Run with an apprehension for which there is no reason. Hooker can fail there no worse than McDowell did, and even he made good his retreat, and the enemy did not dare to follow. There can be little doubt, after what we have seen of his operations, that he will be able to do at least as well as Pope did, and in any case, while Washington is safe, Lee cannot do much harm else where. Hooker's army has proved its capacity in many battles, and, whatever may now happen, it will not not be routed.

It will be percieved that we do not attach a great deal of importance to the operations of the rebel corps command by Gen. Ewel, which has made so successful a march through the Shenandoah valley. Supposing it to be a full corps, it must be evident that Lee would not risk a great battle at Bull Run without having these men within his call. Were they to march far into the free States or West Virginia, they would be unable to join him against Hooker when wanted. He will, therefore, keep them in the Shenandoah valley, or still nearer, especially if Hooker's army be found strong, in good position, and well handled. Should Gen. Couch be able to raise a sufficient army in Pennsylvania, his forces would enable him to march forward, attack and drive before him all the scattered rebel bands, and join Milroy for a campaign against the rebels in the valley. The fortifications on the Susquehanna and at Pittsburg secure the latter and the capital against attack.

The national government, understanding all these circumstances clearly, with the information before them, wanted 6 months men to serve under Couch, in order that he might use them against Ewell. We hope that the temporary militia regiments sent forward will be ready to go into Virginia and to remain in service until sufficient six months men can be raised, as otherwise they will have done harm by taking away the attention of the people from the necessity of raising the proper sort of troops. It is greatly to be regretted that the enrollment and other machinery of the conscription had not been completed, so as to enable the government to raise troops in any required number by conscription, which could have been easily done under the spur of such a necessity as the defence of our homes against invasion. The Governor of New York promptly ordered the generals of division to draft men to fill up the militia regiments, and no complaint was made against it. The events of this crisis show more and more the necessity for the conscription act.—*Phil'a. North American.*

Particula of the Late Cavalry Fight.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC June 23.—Pleasanton had the greatest cavalry fight on the 21st that has yet taken place. Early Sunday morning he advanced on the enemy at a point beyond Middleburg, being supported by Gen. Barry's division of infantry. A fight ensued which was kept up all day, Stuart being driven steadily, with heavy loss, clear into Ashby's Gap, beyond Upperville, a distance of twelve miles. Pleasanton captured two guns, three caissons, and blew up another caissons; also, upwards of one hundred prisoners, including one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and five other officers. The enemy left their dead and wounded on the field, and in the town of Upperville a large number of wounded rebels were found.

Gen. Pleasanton describes it as a most disastrous day to the rebel cavalry.

Our cavalry behaved with the greatest bravery, and as usual did great execution with the sabre.

Stuart has fortified Ashby's Gap with artillery, and will probaly hold it against our further advance. Considering the extensive nature of the fight, our loss is light and will not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and seventy-five

The enemy left a ten-pounder Parrott gun-carriage on the field. They probably threw the gun into the Goose Creek, after it was dismounted. Two rebel colonels are known to have been killed. Col. Vincent's infantry brigade, Butterfield's old brigade, were actively engaged, and behaved with great courage. Gen. Buford's cavalry column opened on the right, and successfully drove a large part of the enemy before him, and captured a number of prisoners, including two lieutenant-colonels. The cavalry justly feel gleeful over their large exploits, and the infantry partake of the same spirit, and are now ready to back up the cavalry in their achievements. Four hundred wagon-loads of wounded are reported by the citizens to have been taken through the Gap. This is believed to be exaggerated.

The Battle of Winchester.

Harper's Ferry, June 14.

The main force of the rebels, under Gen. Ewell, marched directly on Winchester, with the view of surrounding and besieging Gen. Milroy's forces there. The main body is said to have numbered 18,000. The whole rebel force engaged in the movement is thought to be 25,000. Gen. Milroy had strongly fortified his position, and was able to hold the rebels at bay during the whole of Saturday and Sunday. In several attacks on the works the rebels were severely repulsed, and lost heavily. Finding that the enemy were heavily reinforcing and manifesting a purpose to thoroughly invest the place, Gen. Milroy determined while it was in his power to cut his way out and join the forces at Harper's Ferry. The movement was successfully executed, but not without considerable hard fighting, in which our troops acquitted themselves well.

Gen. Milroy prepared for the movement during Sunday night, and at three o'clock this morning commenced to move out on the road towards Harper's Ferry. The rebels soon discerned the movement and followed. A running fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. So far as the facts are now known, every attack of the rebels was repulsed, though not without considerable loss on our part, for which a full penalty was exacted. The sound of the artillery firing during the morning gradually approaching Harper's Ferry indicated that Gen Milroy was falling back, and an intense interest was of course excited. About noon, the head of the retreating column reached Hallowtown, three miles from the Ferry, anp couriers soon after announced that Gen. Milroy had brought nearly the whole of his force, between 9,000 and 10,000 men, safely in, and that he saved nearly the whole of his guns and trains. Those in the works which could not be moved were spiked. A strong supporting force were thrown from Harper's Ferry, but, judging from the cessation of the firing, the rebels apparently concluded that they had been foiled, and gave up the pursuit.

The troops from Martinsburg, under Gen. Tyler, together with those from North Mountain, under orders from Gen. Schenck, having sent off all their stores on the trains, prepared to retreat on Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening. Everything being removed, about seven o'clock in the evening he took up his line of march, and had some slight skirmishing, in which our troops behaved very well. Nothing of value was left behind, and the whole affair was managed well, his troops reached Harper's Ferry early on Sunday morning.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
May, 1863.

DECISION

RELATIVE TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME TAX.

The income tax must be assessed and paid in the district in which the assessed person resides. The place where a person votes, or is entitled to vote, is deemed his residence. When not a voter, the place where tax on personal property is paid is held to be the place of residence.

In cases of limited partnerships, formed with the condition that no dividend or division of profits shall be made until the expiration of the partnership, each member of such firm will be required to return his share of profits arising from such business, for the year 1862, as had they so desired, a division of the profits could have been made.

Gains or profits realized from the sale of property during the year 1862, which property was purchased before the Excise Law went into effect, should be returned as income for the year 1862.

The executors or administrators of the estates of persons, who died in the year 1862, should make return of the income thereof for the year 1862.

A merchant's return of income should cover the business of the year 1862, excluding previous years. Uncollected accounts must be estimated.

Physicians and lawyers should include actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of unrealized or contingent income due to that year.

Dividends and interest payable in 1862, should be returned as income for that year, no matter when declared.

Dividends derived from gas stock are taxable as income.

Income derived from coal mines must be returned, although a tax has been previously paid on the coal produced. No deduction can be made because of the diminished value, actual or supposed, of the coal vein or bed, by the process of mining. Rent derived from coal mines is income.

Premiums paid for life insurance shall not be allowed as a deduction in statement of income.

Pensions received from the United States Government must be returned with other income subject to taxation.

Old debts, formerly considered hopelessly lost, but paid within the time covered by the return of income, should be included in this statement.

Debts considered hopelessly lost on the 31st of December, 1862, and due to the business of the year 1862, may be deducted from the profits of business; if subsequently paid, they must be included in the return for the year in which paid.

In order to give full effect to the proviso to the 91st section of the act of July 1st, 1862, respecting the tax on that portion of income derived from United States securities, it is directed that when income is derived partly from these and partly from other sources, the $600 and other allowances made by law shall be deducted, as far as possible, from that portion of income derived from other sources, and subject to three per cent. tax.

No deduction can be allowed from the taxable income of a merchant for compensation paid for the service of a minor son.

A farmer, when making return of the total amount of his "farm produce," shall be allowed to deduct therefrom the subsistence of horses, mules, oxen, and cattle used exclusively in the carrying on of said farm. The term "farm produce" is construed to include all productions of farm, of what nature or kind soever.

The account of stock sold by a farmer since December 31st, 1862, should not be included in the present assessment, but the profit realized thereby must be accounted for in his next year's return. Where he has included in his return produce raised by him, and fed in whole or part to stock subsequently sold, he must account for the gain realized by the feeding and selling of said stock. Where he was not included the produce so fed, he must return, as profits, the difference between the value of said stock the 31st of December, 1861, and the amount realized for them.

Fertilizers purchased by farmers, to maintain their land in present productive condition, will be considered as "repairs" in estimating income.

Interest should be considered as income only when paid, unless it is collectable and remains unpaid by the consent or agreement of the creditor.

Losses incured in the prosecution of business are a fair offset to gains derived from business, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents, and the like

Property used in business, and furnishing profits, when destroyed by fire, may be restored, at the expense of those profits, to the condition when destroyed; if insured, the difference between insurance received and amount expended in restoration will be allowed.

The increased value given a new building by permanent improvements will be charged to capital—not income.

The contingent fund of manufacturing corporations, made up during the year 1862, and not distributed, should not be returned as part of the income of stockholders.

The undistributed earnings of a corporation, made previous to September 1st, 1862, whether the corporation is requried to pay tax on dividends or not, should not be considered as the income of the stockholders, nor should the corporation be required to make return of said reserved earnings as trustees, under section 93 of the Excise Law.

The income of literary, scientific, or other charitable institutions, in the hands of trustees or others, is not subject to income tax.

When a person boards, and rents a room or rooms, the rent thereof, in lieu of rent of house, should be deducted from the amount of income subject to taxation.

Losses sustained in business since December 31st, 1862, will not enter into the income assessment for 1862.

Interest on borrowed capital used in business may be deducted from income.

If a planter returns all his farm products, he will be allowed to deduct the actual expense of subsisting and clothing his slaves.

Legatees are not required to return their legacies as income. There is a special tax on legacies of personal property in section 111.

The income tax is assessed upon the actual income of *individuals*. Firms, as such, will not make returns.

The profits of a manufacturer from his business are not exempt from income tax, in consequence of his having paid the excise tax imposed by law upon articles manufactured by him.

As bridge, express, telegraph, steam and ferry boat companies or corporations are not authorized by law to withhold and pay to Government any tax upon interest paid, or dividend declared by them, all income of individuals derived from these sources is liable to income tax.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make return of income, except in case of sickness, are brought within the penalties prescribed by the 11th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, viz: an addition of 50 per cent. to the amount ascertained by the Assistant Assessor, upon such information as he can obtain, and a penalty of $100, to be recovered for the United States, with costs of suit.

By authority of Commissioner Internal Revenue.

JOHN DEAN,
Assessor Internal Revenue.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The "Union Men" of Blair County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and boroughs of the county, on

SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1863, and elect two delegates from each township and borough, (and when the borough is divided into wards two from each ward) to meet in convention at Hollidaysburg, on Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to nominate candidates for the offices of Assembly, District Attorney, County Commissioner, Director of the Poor and County Auditor.

The polls will be open in the Townships from 5 to 7½ o'clock, and in the Boroughs from 7 to 9 p. m.

By order of the County Committee.

JOSEPH SMITH, Chm.

☞ Owing to the fact that our foreman got patriotic and insisted on "going sojering," we were unable to issue a paper last week.

The Late Excitement.

On Monday of last week our usually quiet town was thrown into quite a stir of excitement, occasioned by the almost simultaneous proclamations of the President and the State Executive for 50,000 troops from this State, to meet and repel a force of Rebel cavalry, known then to be marching on our State. Meetings were immediately called and measures taken to raise a large body of men. In the meantime the Penn'a R. R. dispatched a body of laborers, armed with picks, shovels, &c. to erect fortifications in the various gaps in the mountains to hinder their advance. On Tuesday three companies of Infantry and one of Cavalry from this place, and two companies from Altoona, were raised and went forward. Wednesday morning another company left Hollidaysburg for the "scene of conflict." We understand that almost every village in the county sent forward one or more companies.—This time there was no delay, as arms and ammunition were here, and "rations" were sent forward in abundance. Col. Higgins was made commander of the whole force.

A Battery of 12 pounders was received and sent forward.

Let it not be said hereafter that the spirit of '76 has left the people—the tocsin had but just sounded when from all quarters came the descendants of noble sires. The farmer left his plow in the furrow, the mechanic his shop, the furnaces stopped, the rolling mills put out their fires, and all joined without distinction of of party in loyal efforts to comply with the President's and Governor's calls.

In the ranks we beheld all classes and conditions of men—the Banker leaves his discounts and deposits; the Lawyer his books and good dinners; the Merchant his customers and his ledgers; the Pastor his church and his flock; the Physician his patients and his pills; while those in the more humble walks of life have left more than all—families who depend upon their daily toil.

This demonstration has given many a little insight into war; and the efforts made we hope will prove effectual in keeping the Rebels at bay. Horses and wagons were pressed into the service with but little ceremony.

This prompt uprising of the people has to some extent baffled the designs of the enemy, and places us in a position more effectually to repel any subsequent raid.—

Some yet say that there has been no rebels in this State. Let the piles of rebel script now held by merchants in Chambersburg, and the thousands of horses and cattle taken from the border counties, put to rest doubts of this kind.

Since the above was in type we have learned that the following constitute the force sent out from Hollidaysburg for the defence of the State. Two companies of Mounted Infantry, under command of Captains P. S. Leisenring and Al. McGraw, Four companies of Infantry, under Capts. S. A. Andrews, Thomas McFarlane, John McFarlane, and Daniel Williams (colored.) The six companies number 600 men.

The entire force from Blair county number several thousand. The force is commanded by Acting Brig. Gen. Jacob Higgins. Major Beamer has command of the Mounted Infantry, and Capt. John McKeage has command of the Artillery.

BURGLARY.—A most daring burglary was perpetrated at the house of Mr. Jonathan Hochstetler, near Mechanicsville, in Summit township, Somerset county, on Tuesday night of last week. Some time during the night the house was entered by three men. Mr. Hochstetler slept down stairs, and his three sons occupied rooms above. On being awakened, he made some outcry, which roused his sons. A pistol was presented at his head by one of the burglars; a second rushed to the stairs, knocked down the first son that appeared, and afterwards holding all three of them at bay in the narrow stairway, with a revolver, while the third rascal searched the old man's chest and drawers, and obstracted therefrom about one thousand dollars in specie. The burglars were disguised, wearing black crape or silk over their faces.

☞ Col. Wm. T. Wilson, of the 123d Ohio Vols., was seen to fall from his horse during the retreat from Winchester, on Monday morning the 15th inst., and it is thought that he was killed. Col. Wilson was formerly a citizen of this place, and some years since was one of the editors of this paper.

☞ A number of stragglers from Gen. Milroy's command reached this place last week. They were ordered to report at Bedford, where we are informed some 700 had been collected together.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1863.

The following dispatch to the New York *Times*, from its correspondent at Hooker's Headquarters, gives the clearest statement of the late movements of the rebel army we've had yet:

HEADQUARTERS, June 18.

We can follow the course of the enemy through the last two weeks, as we think pretty accurately. More than thirty days ago two brigades, of what is now Ewell's corps, left Fredericksburg by railroad. We could not learn where they went. Trumble's brigade was one. This brigade, which is composed largely of Maryland rebels, now turns up in advance in the Shenandoah Valley.

We can easily conceive how a force of one division was thrown around by rail into the Valley, by way of Staunton. The residue of Ewell's corps moved for the Valley, by way of Culpepper and Front Royal, about two weeks ago.

When Trumble got into the Valley he found our forces too strong for him. He sent for help. Ewell supported him, and in the meantime Stuart was getting his cavalry ready to dash through the Valley. As soon as the Valley was cleared, Ewell was then strong enough to attack Milroy, and endeavor to capture his whole command.

A week ago last Saturday (June 6th) Longstreet's corps passed through Culpepper, and moved in the direction of Thornton's and Chester Gaps. A portion of it is posibly up to Front Royal and Ashby's Gap, but a small portion only. This corps pushed up to the support of Ewell, and is now undoubtedly in the valley.

Hill's corps was left at Fredericksburg. It seems to have been General Lee's hope that the retention of one corps there would result in keeping General Hooker's army in *statu quo*, for Hill never moved a foot; still Hooker did. On Saturday last, the 13th, Hill's corps began marching out, and on Monday the last of his column, a battery of artillery, left the city.

Whatever may have been the plans and design of Lee, there is not the least doubt but they have been materially interfered with, if not partially foiled, by two or three energetic movements on Hooker's part, namely, Pleasanton's sudden attack on Stuart damaged him badly, exposed his design, and completely discomfited him. His purposed raid did not take place, and it is supposed that all the cavalry that entered Pennsylvania is under the command of Jenkins or Imboden, or some other guerrilla of that stamp.

Stuart's heavy force of cavalry is certainly not there. In a day or two we may know just where it is.

Another thing that deranged Lee's plans was Milroy's energetic defense of Winchester, there was nothing more natural than that they should seize the line of the Potomac in the vicinity of Williamsport, and nothing more unnatural than that they should cross it in force until the whole of their army was within supporting distance, which is not to-day.

The present position of the enemy, comparing to all my information, I believe to be this: Longstreet and Ewell are in the valley near Winchester. Hill is on the march between Culpepper and Chester Gap, but he has hardly had time to get the other side of the blue ridge. Lee, it is thought, may make one of these two movements across the Potomac, towards Hagerstown, defending the passes of South Mountain, on his right flank, or the sudden concentration of his force in Loudon Valley, and defending the passage of the Potomac at Nolan's Ford, just where he crossed last year.

The New York and Philadelphia papers criticise very sharply on Milroys retreat from Winchester, and argue that it was alike unnecessary and unskillfully conducted.

The Pennsylvania excitement is mainly over, and but little apprehension is now felt, of any serious rebel movement immediately further north than against Baltimore, or menacing the connections with Washington. In the meantime, Fortress Monroe may exercise a controlling influence in their plan.

Arrivals from Martinsburg give a more connected account of the engagement there last Saturday than has yet been made public. Troops numbering not over 2,200, under command of Acting Brigadier General B. F. Smith, former Colonel of the 1st Ohio, including the 126th Ohio and Capt. Maulsby's West Virginia battery, began skirmishing with the enemy, three or four times as strong under Gen. Jenkins, on Saturday evening. Serious fighting began on Sunday morning and continued until 4 p. m, with reported heavy loss on both sides

Jenkins and Adjutant Fitzhugh then came in with a flag of truce, demanding surrender, and giving notice that otherwise they would shell the town. Smith refused to surrender, and the women and children having left, the rebels opened with shell from 36 pounders, posted so as to command both our flanks. In about fifteen minutes, Smith, severely wounded, gave orders to fall back on Harper's Ferry, in accordance with previous instructions from Gen. Schenck.

During the retreat, Smith was taken prisoners.

Our loss is stated at near 700. We lost four 6-pounder Parrotts, and all our forage. The latter was burned.

The 2d Maryland Cavalry went into the fight ninety five strong and came out with only seven men.

Our transportation retreated to Harrisburg and was pursued by the rebels to Shippensburg, Pa., where they burned warehouses, stole horses and fell back to Hagerstown, Md.

The prevailing opinion is that the invasion of Pennsylvania is over, and that their further movements are aimed chiefly at Baltimore or possibly at Washington.

Enrolling Officers Killed.

CINCINNATI, June, 11.—Mr. Stevens, Deputy Provost Marshel, and Mr. Clarfield, a detective, accompanied by an enrolling officer, were fired upon near Manville, Rush county, Indiana, yesterday, by some men in a wheat field. Stevens was instantly killed, Clayfield was mortally wounded and died afterwards. The enrolling officer's clothing was twice perforated with bullets, but he escaped uninjured. Two companies of the 71st Indiana regiment left Indianapolis, yesterday, for the scene of the murder.

Destruction of a Rebel Iron-clad

NEW YORK, June 23.

The Richmond papers give an account of the accidental explosion of the rebel iron clad ram Chattahootchie, with which it was intended to make a raid upon the Federal fleet at Appalachicola in revenge for the capture of the schooner Fashion, laden with cotton, by the boats of the squadron. Twelve persons were killed and others badly scalded. The ram filled with water and sunk near the shore, resting firmly on the bottom. Midshipman Mallory was among the killed.

Capture of a Rebel Iron-clad.

By an arrival at New York from Port Royal we learn that the Monitors Weehawken and Patapsco captured the Rebel Ram Fingal in Warsaw Sound on the 16th inst. after firing five guns. There was no loss of them on our side.

HEADQUARTERS PENNA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, June 13, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS
No. 42.

WHEREAS, Information has been received from the War Department, "that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops, *under the authority of the War Department*, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere;"

IT IS ORDERED—

I. All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania.

II. The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

III. All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all person, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery or company, to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that offenders may be brought to justice. By order of

A. G. CURTIN,
General and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. Russel, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

☞ "What stingy fellows they must be in New York!" exclaimed a fine country girl. "Our Sallie says she never could get a buss without paying five cents for it."

☞ Keep your body sound, as wine savors of the cask it is kept in, the soul receives a tincture from the frame through which it works.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 26, 1863	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	4,45
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	10

☞ The commonest way to steel is to buy and not to pay.

The Diseases of Error.

(*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening 9th inst, at the Presbyterian Parsonage in Williamsburg, by Rev. Jno Moore, Mr. Jno. C. Shinefelt to Miss Susan White, both of Williamsburg.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday the 17th inst., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, Mr. Wm. H. Harrison Berry and Miss Tillie Harner, all of Blair county.

On Thursday evening the 18th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Newry, by the Rev Jos. Fichtner, Mr. Joshua S Hill, to Miss Kate A. Eaton, both of Hollidaysburg, Pa

Horse Stolen—$100 Reward.

$60 for the Recovery of the Horse--$100 for Horse & Thief.

The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen off their farm at Huntingdon Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th. 1863

G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.
June 27.-3t. Per HAYS HAMILTON.

☞ Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of $1 and charge Whig.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6. 3m. is.

Provost Marshal's Office,

17TH DISTRICT PENN'A,
HUNTINGDON, May 22, '63.

ALL men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves, at any time during the next thirty days, at these headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately musteted into the United States service, and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from date of enlistment. By Order of

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

June 6, 1863.-3t.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Frankstown, on or about the 16th inst., a black and white spotted COW, with the left horn hanging down. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

May 30, 1863:3t. DAVID BLYLER.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartners ip heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Cabinet-making business, trading under the firm of Wm. McFarland & Son, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1863. All persons indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

WM. McFARLAND,
WM. F. McFARLAND.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863:3t.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also; DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of the e Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Phila., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g

May 2, 1863:3m.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862 1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. H. BAKER, Adm'r.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863:6t.*

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them

May 8-1—28.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.

Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.

March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.

PETER McNALLY.
March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Stove Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-12-3-1?

J. M COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

POETRY.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

Speak thou the truth. Let others fence,
And trim their words for pay;
In pleasant sunshine of pretence
Let others bask their day.

Guard thou the fact: though clouds of night
Down on thy watch tower stoop;
Though thou shouldst see thine heart's delight
Borne from thee by their swoop.

Face thou the wind. Though safer seem
In shelter to abide,
We were not made to sit and dream;
The safe must first be tried.

Where God has set his thorns about,
Cry not, "The way is plain;"
His path within for those without
Is paved with toil and pain.

One fragment of his blessed word,
Into thy spirit burned,
Is better than the whole, half heard,
And by thine interest turned.

Show thou thy light. If conscience gleam,
Set not the bushel down;
The smallest spark may send his beam
O'er hamlet, tower, and town.

Woe, woe to him, on safety bent,
Who creeps to age from youth,
Failing to grasp his life's intent
Because he fears the truth.

Be true to every inmost thought,
And, as thy thought, thy speech;
What thou hast not by suffering bought
Presume thou not to teach.

Hold on, hold on—thou hast the rock,
The foes are on the sand;
The first world tempest's ruthless shock
Scatters their shifting stand;

While each wild gust the mist shall clear
We now see darkly through,
And justified at last appear
The true, in HIM that's TRUE.

THE FARMER.

True Cause of the Potato Rot.

After so much has been written, and so many theories started, (only to be again exploded by stubborn facts,) as to the mysterious potato disease, it has at length become the good fortune of certain pains-taken, patient German botanists, to discover that the true and only cause of disease is the presence of a parasite fungus on the leaf. Dr. De Bary, Kuhn, and others have learnt, by the closest attention to the potato plant, that there are no diseased potatoes where this fungus does not first attack and destroy the leaves; and, also, that this parasite when located there, is very rapidly developed if the weather is warm and showery; then the fungus not only spreads and matures, but its spores are washing down into the tubers, always infecting those first which lie near the surface of the hill, and in the end, if the warm, wet weather continues, the others are also diseased.

Prof. Johnson, of Yale College, in a letter to the *Country Gentleman*, fully endorses this fungus theory as promulgated by the German botanists. He says:—"Beyond all reasonable doubt, it is proved that the potato never rots without the fungus, and that it always rots with it. Planting the fungus on a second potato, develops the disease. Shielding the potato from the fungus prevents the disease. The rot starts where the fungus begins to grow.—Each microscopic cell of the tuber becomes discolored and rotten, when, and only when, the fungus issues its branches into it, or into its immediate neighborhood. Constitution, tuber propagation, and salt manures have nothing to do with the disease, except as they favor or destroy the fungus." Again—"These investigators have not merely looked, at the blighted leaves and seen the fungus there, but have watched the fungus, as it rapidly sends out its branches into the still health-y portions of the leaf, which it literally devours—appropriating the juices to its own nourishmennt, and leaving behind a disorganized and decayed mass, as the track of its desolation. It is easy to see with the naked eye that the fungus travels over the potato leaf *before* the blight. If the observer carefully regards one of the brown, bright spots, when the disease is spreading, he will see that its borders are extending over the still green leaf, in a forest of tiny mold plants, which cover the leaf with a greenish down. This is the true potato fungus, the *Peronospora infestans*, as it is now botanically designated."

To avoid the potato disease it is advised that a piece of ground be selected for growing sound seed potatoes, and no seed should be planted that have ever been mixed with diseased potatoes. If fungus appears on the leaves, they must be immediately removed, so that the zoospores cannot be washed down to tubers in the hills. By all means, farmers should plant early, so as to have the potato ripen, if possible, before the warm September rains aid in ripening and developing the fungus. By being careful to plant only the healthiest tubers, and on land where no diseased potatoes have been grown, it is supposed that the potato fungus, like the smut in wheat, may soon be run out. S. W.

Waterloo, N. Y., May, 1863.

Lime as a Soil Improver.

Old gardens are frequently unproductive through being manured year after year with the same kind of manure, and growing the same crops. In such cases the vegetables are rank in growth and ill-flavored—potatoes and other roots watery and liable to disease, and peas and beans unproductive, and cauliflowers and cabbages subject to club disease. When such is the case, use no manure for a couple of years. The first spare time you get, trench it two spits deep, if the ground will allow of it, and thoroughly mix with the earth, as you turn it over, a good dressing of fresh slaked lime, the fresher the better. My plan is, when the top spit is thrown to the bottom of the trench, to throw over the hot lime and fork it in, and to repeat the dose of lime over the lower spit thrown to the surface. Employed in this way, lime acts as a complete renovator of old and over manured soils, as the produce afterwards will show. The second years I repeat the lime dressing, (about half the quantity of the first year,) forking it in, instead of digging the ground, as by that means the lime becomes more completely mixed with the soil. I add also a surfacing of road scrapings, if the ground is heavy, or inclined to be so. By these means, giving up manure for two years, I have succeeded in bringing an old garden soil, which would positively grow nothing well, into a first-class soil, producing good crops, and of the best quality.—*Turner's Florist.*

Mother.

Of all the words cherished in the recollection of man—of all the names held sacred in his memory, that of Mother fal's upon his heart with the most sublime influence. How sweet the recollection in after years of a mother's tender training; and who is there that finds no relief in recurring to the scenes of his infancy and youth, gilded with the recollections of a mother's tenderness! And how many have nobly owned that to the salutary influence then exerted, they must ascribe their future success, their avoidance of evil, when no eye was upon them, but when rested on the heart the warnings, the prayers and the tears of a mother.

The father may be tenderly loved, and all the affection of the heart may be drawn out for him who blessed us before reason dawned upon our minds, or our infant lips could speak his name; but still a mother's prayers and a mother's entreaties will survive the discordant elements of the world, after every other vestige of better days shall have been obliterated from his mind. Others may love us fondly, but never again while time is ours, shall any one's love be to us, as that of our old, trembling, weakened mother has been. Through helpless infancy, her throbbing heart was our safe protection and support, and nursed us safely through a legion of ills, and maladies. I feel animated to struggle more manfully in the great battle of human life, when I remember my mother's holy counsel to me in childhood's early dawn, and the slippery paths of youth, Ah! those words of tenderness—those pious precepts—softened by a "mother's love"—too much unheeded THEN, and disregarded—LIVE NOW brightly in my memory, and constitute my sweetest recollections. Her prayers for me in childhood—her sparkling crystal tears, made an impression on my young mind, as durable as time, and even now they bid me walk in the path of rectitude. And shall I be faithless to my mother? HEAVEN FORBID! Oft do we think of that solemn injunction—"be a good girl"—the warm kiss of affection always imprinted on parting; and then comes a small voice, "Honor thy father and mother;" and in my dreams when I revisit home and loved ones there, HERS is the image that gives greatest pleasure.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap. THE EDITOR.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.
Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.
The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.
TERMS OF TUITION:
FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50
SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00
THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00
☞ Mrs. R. D SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.
For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
May 2, 1863 -3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES, *Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,* TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education
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Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,
WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.
April 1, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at
March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, —Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.
THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.
The public are requested to give him a trial.
ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
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BOOK KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.
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Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
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BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

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☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
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CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.